and it is very usual for the daughters of fash; ionable parents to dance well and display to advantage.

The fashion of dressing with very few clothes is still in vozue, and the delicate belies show even in the coldest wanther not only their faces and necks, but their upper bosoms and, indeed, almost all they have got.

The ladies had grown so unruly when they visited the senate two or three years ago that they were. By order of the Fresident of that House of Congress, banished from the fire-sides and seated up stairs in the gallery. This order affronted them so highly that they withdrew almost altogether from the Senate. But the rule has been relaxed by the new President of the Senate, who allows his fair country-women to resume their former seats and cheer the debates of the Senate with their presence. We now have frequent visits from the ladies into the Senate chamber, and when they are espited to be sitting there a number of the Senators go to make their bows and express their gratulations.

nations go to make their describes, which is, in gratulations. In the House of Representatives, which is, you know, the more popular branch of the tional legislature, there is a gallery fitted plor the ladies and their attendants; this is vered with green cloth. From this select allor, which his different from the great public lary, where the sovereign people assemble and the ladies and their attendants; this is covered with green cloth. From this select covered with green cloth. From this select callery, which is different from the great public galisry, where the sovereign people assemble to hear the debates, ladies can enjoy an excellent opportunity both of seeing and being seen. Accordingly, when it is expected that the orators will exert themselves on some interesting subject, there is often a numerous assembling of dames and lasses in the Green callery; and it has been frequently objected that the company in that conspicuous place that the company in that conspicuous place that the company in that conspicuous place had a sensible influence over the sucches of the members. What think you of Congressional beaux uttering, in the course of debates, galant sentiments for their mistresses and sweethearts to amuse themselves with?

The playhouse at Washington is only of recent establishment. The performers have mostly travelled hither from New York, Philacelinha or litchmend, but the company which performed in it at the commencement of this sension, in lecember, 1805, went away early in 1804 and the doors have been shut ever aline. The reason of their departure was that they might take the larges profits of acting in places where there are more persons where willing to pay for theatrical entertainments. This tuiting is, as yet, in an untinished state, though it is no far completed as to serve tolerably well for the purpose.

The grand races are ordinarily in November. They were over before the first assession of Congress becam. Nome of the float and swiftest horses in the land are started. The fairness of the running, the gayers of the riders' liveries, the great dimense of dovernment. Congressmen, reverse found by experience that when Congress is althing during the racing form they are sindle to be be stated. The fairness of the vunning they are some of the great of the great of the word in the state, and the large concourse of all sorts of people, render that when Congress i

tiling to pay for theatrical entertainments. In a midding is, as yet, in an uninished state, his midding is, as yet, in an uninished state, his midding is, as yet, in an uninished state, his midding is, as yet, in an uninished state, his midding is, as yet, in an uninished state, his midding is, as yet, in an uninished state, his midding is, as yet, in an uninished state, his midding is, as yet, in an uninished state, his midding is, as yet, in an uninished state, his midding is, as yet, in an uninished state, and shing to the purpose.

The grand races are ordinarily in November, the land are started. The fair creation of the first and among the first-rate damsels, ridicules and thuse to sea in the same of the first and among the first-rate damsels, ridicules and thuse there are not yet restored to their places and thuse there are not yet restored to their places and house the first rate damsels, ridicules and among the first-rate damsels, ridicules and among the first-rate damsels, ridicules and thuse the sea of the rate arriages and units are until the same of the first and among the first-rate damsels, ridicules and thuse the same rate of surfaces and because of the rate arriages and among the first-rate damsels, ridicules and thuse the same rate and among the first-rate damsels, ridicules and thuse the same rate and among the first-rate damsels, ridicules and thuse cancing the first and among the first-

WASHINGTON IN 1806, property for the property of the property

drawn from me nouse and society, and passes her time at present in a humble and solitary way in the neighboring village of Georgetown. In consequence of this misunderstanding the Minister had, it is said, attempted to submit to this, made an outery, alarmed the neighborhood, and brought a meb to her house, and finally made her escape from her gallant spouse, and has ever since been deprived of the pleasure of his company. Unier these circumstances, this distinguished lady did not make her appearance. The British Minister and his lady were both there. They have lately succeeded Mr. and Mrs. Merry in their ciplomatic capacity. Being newly arrived, they attracted a good deal of notice, particularly the lady, who is a pretry Philadelphian. The greater part of the Senators were there, and the few whose wives were in town brough them thither to partake of this great exhibition. So it was with the principal heads of the Executive Departments of the Government and their helpmests. They came forth on this grand occasion to pay the homage of their respects to the Chief Magistrate of the nation. The members of the House of Representatives, the respectable resident inhabitants, the officers of the Army and Navy, the strangers of consideration who happened to be in the city, and the Ussage Indians, men and women, little and hig, crowded to the President's house to hartake in the festivity of the morning. The day was very favorable and the assemblage brilliant, as you may suppose. Great mirth and good humor prevailed and you may assily conceive wherefore, when it is computed that, heades the smiles of cordaility and welcome which the company received from their garcrous entertained; they consumed for minis quarter east of wine, a barrel of punch, and a hundred weight themselves, a band of music entertained them with martial and entivening airs. Before the bour of dining, the assemblage of people dispersed, well pleased with their manner of spending thes morning, and in high hope that Mr. Jefferson might long continue in the

DEAD OF THE LOST CAUSE.

RICHMOND'S MONUMENT TO CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

A Contribution of the Whole Seath, it with the Perspay's Filter, with a State of the converse of the sent making the botal is modelled in heavy masses, so as to throw out the lines as distinctly as possible to the state of the Confedera soldier and sailors of the Confederacy is now setting to ward the "Mesoa of the South." On Wednesday next Richmond will contain such a gathering of Southern Confederate vectorans a has never been seen before, excepting, perhaps, that which assembled a year ago at the rein terment of the body of Jesterson Davis. The vector will be of persons and not principles and the incident those of good fellowship and not strife. They are to participate in the unveiling and dedication of the Confederate Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument, the South's tribute in loving memory of its sons.

There are many monuments through the South to individuals, local companies, and regiments, litchmond itself has all not strife. They are to participate in the unveiling and dedication of the Confederate Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument, the South's tribute in loving memory of its sons.

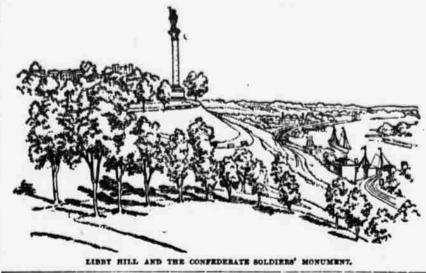
There are many monuments through the South to individuals, local companies, and regiments, litchmond itself has all not strifes. The view of the confederate soldiers and sailors' for the confederate soldiers.

The monument stands on one of the South to Confederate, The south of the South to Confederate soldiers.

The monument is notable in design, conspicuous in its situation, and stands on ground of great historic interest, it is a single granite and stands are streamed to the same many moderate and confederate soldiers.

The monument is notable in design, conspicuous in its situation, and stands on ground of great historic interest, it is a single granite and the same many many properties of the same many many properties. The same from the same many many properties of the confederate soldiers.

The monument stands on one of the State Confederate



Alexandria, Egypt, overlooking the waters of the Mediterranean. The monument as a whole is a representation of what many people be-

lar as it now stands is a simple shaft, but it is held by many that a statue once crowned it. There was much difference of opinion in the South as to whether the placing of the statue of the soldier on the monument at Richmond would not mar its beauty, and some still think. now the monument is completed, that it would have been more beautiful without the statue. But the great majority think the design is best

as it now stands. The idea of the monument originated in Richmond some seven years ago, and an organization for the formation of a definite scheme, for the preparation of designs, and the collection of subscriptions was formed in

was from this hill that the people of Richmond saw the flashing of the guns fired upon the Federal forces, when, on the lith of May, 1842, our batteries at Drewry's Bluff repuised the Federal fleet, whose daring commander had thought to steam up to Bichmond and shell the city into aurandur.

recorn heef, whose daring commander had thought to steam up to Richmond and shell the city into surrender.

"From this same hill on the morning of evacuation day a crowd of frembling women and children saw the Confederate ironciad fleet blown up, and in a few hours thereafter saw the enemy's advance guard rounding the hill to take possession of the city."

The monument will be unveiled and dedicated on Wednesday next, May 30. The City Council of Richmond has appropriated \$4,000 to pay the expenses of the unveiling celebrations. All Confederate camps and other Confederate veteran associations have been invited to be present, and so have all the active military organizations in the South, and the general officers of the Confederate army and ex-Confederate naval officers.

Gien. Fitzhugh Lee will be chief marshal of the ceremonies, but all others who will take prominent part will be privates and ordinary seamen. Rev. Robert C. Cave, an ex-private, will be the orator.

scheme, for the preparation of designs, and the collection of subscriptions was formed in the latter part of that year. It was proposed that the monument should be a copy of Pompey's Pillar, and that each of the eleven States which formed the Confederacy should contribute a stone for the shaft, which, with contributions from Kentucky and Missouri, was to be composed of thirteen stones. Virginia alone, as a State, contributed such a share, and the capital of the pillar was paid for by a State appropriation of \$3,200; but subscriptions were gathered from all over the South, and the idea of representative stones was carriedout.

The State stones are built up from the bottom of the column in this order. South Carolina, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, North Carolina, The pillar and base rise to a height of 72 feet 75 inches from the ground. The height of the status which surmounts the capital is 17 feet 2 inches from the bottom of the pilinth of the status which surmounts the capital is 17 feet 2 inches from the bottom of the pilinth

PULLERS IN ONLY COPIES. Clothing House In-bouncers Only Types of

Middle Age Apprentices. A Sun reporter was walking through "the Bay" in lower Baxter street recently with Prof. A. V. W. Jackson of Columbia College. when two pullers in of rival clothing houses aid hands on the professor and endeavored to drag him forcibly into their respective shops. Step right in, sir," said one. "I can fit you out from head to heel with the best and cheap-

est clothes in the market."
"Don't you believe him," eried the other. "Come in here with me. Ours is the most reliable clothing house in New York."

The professor extricated himself gently from their clutches, and then, turning to the reporter, said:

"I suppose these fellows are a great annoyance to most people who pass this way; but to me they are extremely interesting. They are simply following the methods practised by the London apprentices during the middle ages. This touting, or standing at the door inviting passers-by to enter, was at one time a universal practice with all kinds of shops, especially in London. It was a part of the duty of apprentices to advertise in this way their masters' stock of goods. They would stand in the street and intercept strangers crying. 'What do you lack? What do you lack?'
and I have no doubt were fully as importunate as their modern successors. I am informed that among the milliners of Division street the same practice prevails. I dare say it is con-fined exclusively to the Jews, although other shopksepers doing business among them may be forced to adopt the same method of soliciting patronage. The Jews ar- very tenacious of old customs, and toutin is undoubtedly one of the trade traditions the they have pre-

Just north of the "Bend" n Baxter street the professor's attention was arrested by a rude sign dangling from a barber pole which bors the inscription. "A Shave and a Glass of Beef for Five Cents."

"That may be called a reife of barberism." he said with a laugh. "You can appreciate my pun better when it is explained. A hundred years ago and over, a great many barbers made a practice of supplying drinks to their customers, and they hung out signs very simi-lar to the one wonder. One of these inscriptions, said to have been composed by Dean Swift for a barber, who at the same time kept a public house, read;

"Rove not from pole to pole, but siep in here,
Where nought excels the abaving but the bear

"I do not suppose that at first the barbers furnished beer gratis to their customers, but competition probably induced them to do so

competition probably induced them to do so later on. So the proprietor of this little Baxter street barber shop is, perhaps unconsciously, reviving a very old practice desits trade.

"An inquiry into the origin of modern trade practices would prove an interesting study?"
continued the professor. I dare say that many things which are now regarded as ingenious innovations would be found upon investigation to be simply revivals of old ideas and schemes. For example, there is an umbrella shop in a side street up town that has this ingenious placard disclayed in the window. Umbrella Hospital. Then follows a price list setting forth the analogy between a human being and an umbrella. Bome of the items are: Hestoring a broken rit. 30 center. Inserting a new spine, 25 cents. Restoring a shattered constitution. St. Setting a dislocated neak 25 cents. A new membranous attachment \$1.50. I have no doubt that this umbrella mender is regarded by his neighbors as an original wit, but he is nothing of the kind. His placard is simply a reproduction of a sign that was formerly displayed in the window of an umbrella shep in Lendon.

Will the Puget Sound Sealer Suffer for Hefusing to Ober the Hyneinth !

Washington, May 23 .- An interesting question is suggested by the experience of Capt. May, commanding the British gunboat Hyaeinth, during his recent cruise for the execution of the new sealing regulations. The primary purpose of his voyage was no doubt that of warning the Victoria sealing

fleet, the owners of which, in fact, requested that timely notification should be given to their vessels by the Government cruisers, when once it was clear that the act of Parliament made them responsible for hunting seals after May 1, even though they had sailed before this legislation was begun. But while on this quest the ligitish cruisers, of course, executed their orders in full, and these directed them to notify American as well as British sealers. Accordingly, the Byacinth boarded, on May 5, the schooner Helen of Seattle. Capt. May was rebuffed, however, by the American skipper, who, according to the Victoria story, said he did not recognize the British officer's authority. The account does not show that the Helen actually carried on hunting while Capt. May remained in sight, but it is said that she declined to leave the place where she was, and did not call back her small boats, which were out after the animals. Presumably, sooner or

did not sail back her small boats, which were out after the animals. Presumably, sooner or later, she will be overhauled again if she continues her work.

A very similar case occurred under the modus risensh agreement with Great Britain. The Victoria schooner F. B. Marvin was overhauled by our revenue cutter liush, and warned not to enter Behring Sea. She replied that she wanted orders to that effect from a litital vessel, and went on to learning the wanted orders to the British cruiser. Nymphe, which ordered her to report under arrest to the authorities at victoria. It would seem to have been a risky experiment on the part of the schooner, but it resulted according to a subsciuent report, in her unconditional release by the British authorities.

There are, however, some points of difference between that case and the present one of the Helen. The Captain of the Marvin declared that a copy of a document rurporting to be the proclamation of the President of the United States was served on him, containing what purported to be an agreement of Great Britain and the United States, but that on examining this agreement he found attached to it as one signature the name of "Wittlam" Pannesfote, and, knowing that the name on a genuine document should be Julian, it looked to him very suspicious. He determined to wait for notification by a British ressol. It is not asserted, so far as is known, that there was any detect in the notice served by the Hyacinth on the Helen.

Them, as to the main contention of the Helen that the British "aptain had no authority to give him orders, it is disposed of by the wording of the act of Congress, which expressly recognizes that the official ships of other countries make a reciprocal provision for the warning and arrest of their scaling vessels by our cruisers.

One further suggestion may occur, namely, whether, if the Helen started out without

and arrest of their scaling vessels by our cruisers.

One further suggestion may occur, namely, whether, if the Helen started out without knowledge either of the British act or ours, she is liable to the pains and penalties of such legislation. But as to that it must be observed that one of the points on which our authorities were most stranuous, and on which they at last of tained concessions from the British Parilament, was that the publication of the award of the Paris tribunal should be notice to sealers of what was lawful and what was prohibited; and that publication was made in the latter part of last year.

She Bid the Work and He the Penasco. From the Ernden Duilg Admerdian.

conspiracy and attempted bribery were among the other sensational features of the now notorious event, has gained in strength rather than diminished since the evidence in the case was made public at the hearing in Chicago last week.

The story of the nine-heat race is an interesting one. The big stake brought together for the first time Hulda, Pixley, and three of the greatest mares then in the freefor-all class. Hulds, entered and driven by Orrin Hickok, had never met with a square defeat in the course of her turf career, and with a record of 2:08%, which it was universally believed she could beat, the superb Californian went to the posts warm favorite in the heaviest betting race of the Washington Park meeting, heavily backed by the Hickok-Crawford-McHenry coterie. The first heat was trotted in 2:07%, then the fastest time ever made in a race, and it was won by Alix, who carried Hulda so fast in the homestrotch that she was apparently forced to a break. But in spite of this seemingly square defeat, Hickok's mare held her place as favorite with the odds not greatly changed. And when the two ensuing heats went to Hulda in hollow style her victory appeared to be a foregone conclusion. Then came the grand catastrophe wherein

in the twinkling of an eye. Rounding the upper turn with a good lead in the fourth heat the favorite suddenly broke down, finished last, and had to be withdrawn, Alixagain win-ning in 2:11%. With Hulda out of the hunt, and the race postponed on account of dark-ness, Alix, with two heats already won, became a pronounced favorite. Her price in the pools was so high the next day that she afforded the losers on Hulda no chance to recoup their thousands, and in desperate straits they turned to the good mare Pixley, backing her to beat Alix and pull them out of their difficulty. Before the contest was resumed talk was heard that Alix would not be permitted to win-that a combination had been formed to defeat her. The owner of the mare, Morris J. Jones, notified the judges that reports of proposed foul play had were stationed about the lower turn, where it was said Alix would be interfered with. By a lives. So he was taken thirty miles south of strange coincidence, Alix was fouled at the point, and in the manner her owner had predicted, both Pixley and Ryland T. colliding with the lows mare, and causing her to break so badly that John Curry had to drive her a | will be turned out of his country or led a prishalf in 1:02% to save being distanced. Pixley. who profited by the foul and finished in front, was set back for the interference, but the drivers of the offending horses escaped without punishment or reprimand. This was not the

himself, lie had not even been at the track when the events in question occurred, and his so-called control of Pixler was little more than nominal at this time. John Dickerson had driven her, and it was against him, not against Doble, that the newspaper criticisms were directed. Owing to the form in which the case came before the Board of Appeals, however, Doble's conduct was

form in which the case came before the Board of Appeals, however, Doble's conduct was made the main subject of inquiry. As there were neither proofs nor accusations nor the remotest imaginings that the great reinsman had been a party to the alleged crooked work, this phase of the fareical trial ended in sulley and exoneration for the man who was in reality a stranger to the case.

Morris J. Jones, the owner of Alix, wanted the search light turned away from this man of straw and directed toward Dickerson and Walker, the drivers of Fixley and Ryland T, who had collided with his mare, according to the predicted programme. Mr. Jones offered, in case Dickerson and Walker were put on trial, to make known the names of the men who had given him the information that there was to be a collision in the fifth hoat; but the zeal of the turf tribunal seems to have been exhausted in applying the whitewash to Doble, and it declined to go into this the gist of the matter, holding that the decision of the judges of the race, exonerating the offending drivers from intentional wrongdoing, was final, and would not be reviewed or disturbed. Touching the charge that an attempt had been made to bribe the Alix parties, some sensational and conflicting evidence was heard by the Board. John C. Curry, who drove the mare, told the story of his interview with Orris testimony he met Hickok in the hitching paddock some time before the horses were called for the fifth heat, and was told by the driver of Hulda that liob Stewart. According to curry:

Hickok asked me this morning if I knew Hickok asked me this morning if I knew

called for the fifth heat, and was told by the driver of Hulda that liob Stewart wanted to see him. Meeting the latter soon afterward he said to Curry:

Hickok asked me this morning if I knew you well enough to talk business to you. Now, times are hard and you can make some money out of this race. Alix is erratic and no one will be the wiser. You can make \$2,000 by dropping the heat and race, and there will be about \$500 more in the box and the books.

I understood, said Curry, that Stewart was acting for Orrin lickok. I told him I was working for Mr. Jones and would have to consult him. I saw Mr. Jones and he told me to go shead and do my heat to win. When Stewart was informed of this he told me that I couldn't win any way. Afterward, just before the ninth heat. Stewart again said.

"It still goes."

Mr. Jones corroborated Curry's statement about having come to him with the proposition from Stewart, and another witness testified that Hickok spoke to curry and mormed him that Eob Stewart wanted to speak to him. Stewart admitted having talked with Curry, but asserted that the conversation was confined to the ordinary talk between drivers as to the chances of the race.

On this testimony the Board heid that "the wideness was not sufficient to show that any sum of meney was offered to have the fifth heat or the race terminated otherwise had on its merits." In the written opinion filed by the Board great stress is put upon the fact that Stewart, according to Curry's statement, tendered no money, but merely gave the driver of alix to understand that he could make "\$4,000 or \$2,500 by dropping the fifth heat and throwing the race, It is evidently the belief of the Chicago Solons that although Stewart mas have used the language attributed to him, he did so with no thought make \$2.000 or \$2.500 by dropping the fifth heat and throwing the race. It is evidently the belief of the Chicago Solone that although Stewart may have used the language attributed to him, he did so with no thought of corruption or bribery, his purpose having been simply to profier the friendly advise of a bookmaker to the driver of the favorite.

The men mixed up in this celebrated case are all familiar figures on the trotting turf. Morris Jones the owner of Alix is a well-known horsebreeder of field tak, in, and the owner of the stallions Pactous, 2:12, and Redwald 2:23. He is a member of the loard of Directors of the American Trotting Register Association and of the libert of Appeals of the American Trotting Association, dir. Jones never bets a dollar on a horse race, nor even by way of matching his own trotters. He is a sportaman as distinguished from a sporting man, and no one who trots horses stands higher among the better class of turfmes. Jack Curry, the driver of Alix, was formerly in the employ of H. C. Jewest of Buffalo, for whom he drove Favora, 2:125; Henrico, 2:15; Lises, 2:10k; Elke, 2:17, and other fast ones. Curry's record is clean if not brilliant, but his testimony before the Board of Appeals would seem to indicate that if Owner Jones had accepted the alleged offer of Stewart and ordered Alix pulled, Curry might have obeyed instructions. Like heariy all trotting horse drivers, Curry looks upon an owner's orders as excusing simostamy offence, it is well known that he is convined John Dickerson fouled him deliberately in the race at Washington Fark—be has seen been heard to say that Dickerson contessad as much to him—but Curry have as ill will toward the driver. Of Firsy, because he seems he believe in the large followed him deliberately in the race at washington Fark—be has seen been a much to him—but Curry have as ill will toward the driver.

THE FRAUD IN THE ALIX RACE

CROOMED WORK THAT WILL NOT

DOWN IN THE COLUMBIAN STAKES

AT WASHINGTON PARE.

Remarkable Finding of the Board of Appeals
of the American Troiting Association—
The Light Not Threed Upon the Rent
Conspirators—A Race that Will Be a Bios
Upon the History of the Troiting Turk.

Although the charges of jobbery in connection with the Columbian \$15,000 free-for-all troiting race, which was decided at Chicago
last September, have received an official quietus through the recent action of the American Troiting Association, turfmen are still talking about the affair, and in much the same strain as before the special session of the Board of Appeals was held. The popular verdict is not in full accord with the extraordinary findings of the Western turit tribunal. On the contrary, the long-existing belief that conspiracy and attempted bribery were among

THE FRAUD IN THE ALIX RACE

John Dickermon is a young Indiana driver of prominence and repute whe last session acted as Doble's Bleatenant, driving attained in nearly all their races. Orin Hickok, who drove Huide in the Chicago content until she broke down, and who is said to have then played Pizley heavily to recouph his losses on his own mars, is one of the oldent, most of the Jurk of the visit of the older was during the three days of the American Long two days before the public horse from Missouri met with a most unexpected defend the coli. Bob Stewart, who was charge of the western turit rubunal. On the contrary, the long-existing belief that conspiracy and attempted bribery were among

CHIEF OF MOSQUIII4.

CHIEF OF MOSOUTTLE

The Young Man Wholls Now Under Pro-tretten of American and British Guns, About a fortnight ago the British sailors, whose war ships are at Bluefields watching the little trouble between the Indians of the Mosquito Coast and Nicaragua, escorted into the town a colored boy who is about 20 years of age. If he was dressed in his usual attire he wore a uniform, and on his breast was the badge that his fathers were before him, indieating that he is a person of much importance in the little fringe of land along the sea known as Mosquitla.

This young man is Robert Henry Clarence,

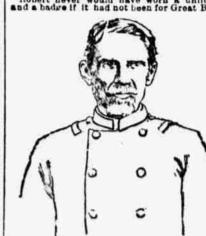


reached him, and at his request patrolmen | duce to Rebert's welfare to leave him in the punishment or reprimand. This was not the last bit of unsportsmanilike driving that occurred in the course of the race, but fair means and foul alike failed to compass the defeat of Alix. After nine heats had been trotted, the bloodlike little daughter of Patronage was declared the winner, and there was a popular demonstration over her victory.

In reporting the big race plain words were used by the Primare and the Horse Recurred of Chicago, the latter handling both the drivers and the judges of the race without gloves, alluding to Pixley as "the tool of a shameless combine." and intimating that bribery as well as foul driving had been resorted to in the attempt to stop Alix.

These comments brought Budd Doble to his feet with a demand for an investigation, as lixley was a member of his atable, and he denied that she had been used in the maner charged. But Doble had not driven the mare himself. His had not even been at the track when the events in question occurred, and his colleagues have had all they could do be give Mosquilita a somblance of autonomy.

And a badge if it had not been for Great Britser, and a badge if it had not been for Great Britser, and a badge if it had not been for Great Britser, and a badge if it had not been for Great Britser, and a badge if it had not been for Great Britser, and a badge if it had not been for Great Britser, and the first of the fir



From the Patcharch Hopatch.

"I remember once, while our cavalry troops were out upon a skirmish, we took a vantage position upon a hill that rose out of a plain. From there we could see the enemy gradually surrounding us. This, to one of my temperament, caused extreme nervousness. When there was but a small opening remaining at one point, and that slowly being closed, I went to the commanding officer and suggested that he had better order a retreas, while such a thing was possible. He refused to do it, saving he was going to stand his ground. I knew this was sure death, and would have readily put spurs to my horse and raiden to salety had not my sense of duty and pride impelled me to remain with my officer. He as sitting his horse caimly taking in the dustion when I came to him a second time to make the suggestion. But I did not have to speak. An all wise Providence did my work for me in a manner that prevented argument. The buillets were flying about thick and fast, and just as I was about to address the officer a stray one struck bign in the wrist of the hand which held the reins. The buils hattered the bone, and the reins drouped from the helpless hand. Hefore the officer could recover the reins with his other hand the horse belted, and strangely started on a dead run for the one place which offered a way of escaps. It was my duty to follow the officer, and it was the most cheerful duty I found during the war. I sourred my horse and soon was at his heels. We got away all right, but the company of earairment on the hill were, with few exceptions, captured and held as prisoners of war. They were sent to Andersonville prison, and thut a small parcentage even came out alive. That Is how a runaway horse saved my life."

From the Change Daily Fribane.
The visible supply of dogs in Evanston was

AFRO-AMERICAN NOTES

ITEMS OF INTEREST ABOUT CERTAIN OF OUR PALEUF CITIZENS.

Mr. Richtaga's Sterropileis Exhibit-Afres American in Official Postitions A Com-

Mr. G. F. Richings has the mest complete exhibit of the industrial and educational pros-ress of Airo-Americans any shere to be found, It is in the form of places to be used in store-option views. He has 500 of them. They relate to every form of activity. He has been a great many years collecting them, and has spent a small fortune in them. He has visited every section of the republic, and has a more intimate knowledge of Afro-Americans and their actual condition than any other man in the country. Mr. Elchings is, in one respect at least, a peculiar man. Although white, he has spent the best portion of his life an ong black people. He does not seem to be at home with white people. He is a member in good standing of the African Methodist Episcopsis He proposes soon to visit Great Britain with his show. From there he will go to Liberia, on the west coast of Africa, o ascertain if it is a fit place for Afro-Americans to go who are dissatisfied with this country. Mr. Richings is educating three colored girls at three different institutions in the South. He is at present in New York, and will give entertainments during the ensuing four weeks.

-The number of Afro-Americans who have held elective offices in the North and West as compared to the South is very inconsiderable, Massachusetts and Rhode Island have each had one such in the Legislature every year during the past decade, which is also true of the Common Council of Boston, which has contained continuously one or more members. New York State has never got beyond the election of two constables, and they were elected in the recent upheaval in Kings county, since Mr. Frederick Douglass was elected as one of the Grant electors. The Common Council of Philadelphia has had a member, and that of Altoons now has one. The Legislature of Ohlo now has two or three members, two from Curahoga and one from Hamilton county, and for many years the former county was represented in the Senate by John P. Green, a prominent lawyer at the Cleveland bar. Michigan has one member of the Legislature and one Judge of an inferior court. Cook county has been frequently represented

SILEST FLANSER OF MOSCUTTA.

That these troublous times it might not conduct the state of the st

The O lgis of Hobb. From the Furlanth Sunday Visitor

How many people know the origin of the slang word have? And how many know that it is of local origin? Probably nobody. But it's a fact, nevertheless, that the term now on every one's tangue and in everybody's newspaper was invented right here in Paliacan, not a great while ago either. About five years ago there were three schoolbors, now young men, studying under a private tutor in this city. They had just taken up the study of Latin and were learning the primary designations of that iniquing easest forth in Builton's old grammar. With true boylike propensity for adapting all saries of peculiar sounds to their own use the trio fell to halling each other with Hells no-bla-bit? Finding this form of salutation rather cumbersome to financie in a horr. They speeddly shortened it to "Hoho" This is the history of the word's birth. It was suitely and others fell to using it, but in a different way. Its popularity increased, and at present one can hear the modification at almost may place in the of the word shirth. It was satisfy and others fell to using it, but in a different way. Its popularity increased, and at present one can hear the modification at almost any place in the United Fitnes. A crowd of trames is to day an army of holos; a flat felt but is a holos akyplece; a wantering compositor is a holo eighbor-pieter; a tough street is a holo neighbor-hood, and so on, ad infinitum. Fresentiv some publisher will corporate it into a dictionary and the slangy calculi that three Faducal urchins constructed will become a real hour.